



2009 Loudonville Water System Consumer Confidence Report



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

2009 Loudonville Water Plant Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Loudonville Water Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Loudonville receives its drinking water from wells, which is drawn from a ground water source known as the Blackfork Mohican River Aquifer.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Loudonville Water Plant conducted sampling for arsenic, nitrate, TTHMs, HAA5, bacteria, lead, and copper contaminant sampling during 2009. Samples were collected for a total of seven different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Loudonville water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Loudonville drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Bacteria	NA		Negative	NA	No	2009	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	50	6.2	<3.0-6.2	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0178	NA	No	2008	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.10	NA	No	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	<2.00	NA	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
0 out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	<.00500	NA	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane	NA	NA	1.0	NA	No	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	6.2	NA	No	2008	Discharge from Petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	9.44	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Haloacetic Acid]	NA	60	BDL	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	.64	.61 - .69	No	2009	Water additive used to control microbes

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Loudonville Water Plant is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village council, which meets the first and third Monday each month at 6:00 PM at the Loudonville Fire Department.

For more information on your drinking water contact Keith Edgington at [\(419\) 994-4200](tel:4199944200).

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The A<A symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation